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VOL. II NO. 290

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1947.

Price 20 Cents

Shocking Massacre Of Moslems

**'Come Along,
Grandma
Out Of This'**

**Violent Scenes At
Hamburg Dock**

On board the Ocean Vigour, Hamburg, Sept. 8.—British troops, who today forcibly disembarked 650 Jewish immigrants from the Ocean Vigour here, exercised the greatest restraint in the carrying out of their unwelcome job.

A grey haired woman of about 70 lunged herself fiercely on a soldier during the melee which began when nearly half the disembarkation from this, the first of the three "Exodus" ships, had been peacefully completed. She struck ineffectually at the soldier, shrieking "Nazi, take that for my husband."

The grinning soldier replied: "Come along, grandma, out of this," picked her up in his arms and carried her, still clawing and beating at his face, to the stairway.

FIGHTING WITH FISTS
The soldiers used their fists against three or four of the most violent Jews, but the majority were simply seized and hustled or carried through a struggling mass of people to the stairway.

In Number 1 hold, where about 500 people refused to land, only about nine immigrants actually exchanged blows with the troops. This fighting lasted two minutes.

As far as I could see, only one man was clubbed with the steel-tipped truncheons all the troops carried.

(The German news agency reported that the removal of the refugees from the first train to arrive at the Kuecknitz station, Luebeck, their destination, was carried out without incident.)

SIT-DOWN STRIKE
(Four thousand Jews, at the Bergen-Belsen camp, protested against the disembarkation as "an act of brutal force which is against international law and, in our eyes, is equal to piracy.")

(Three thousand displaced persons, mostly Jewish, started a sit-down strike in the Zulusheim camp, near Frankfurt, in the United States Zone, the agency added.)

The Empire River, the second of the ships carrying the "Exodus" Jews, docked at Hamburg this afternoon, in the same berth where the Ocean Vigour earlier today disembarked 1,400 immigrant Jews.

The immigrants will not leave the Empire River before tomorrow morning, officials said.

Several Germans were injured—one seriously—when a door, wrenched from its fittings and dragged through the wired window of the train carrying the first shipload of the immigrants from the Ocean Vigour to camps near Luebeck, struck a passing overcrowded German train on which a number of passengers were clinging to the sides of the carriages.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Trade Unionism In HK

THE growing pains from which organized trade unionism in Hongkong is suffering are natural and will evoke sympathy rather than impatience among those who appreciate the value of disciplined and progressive unionism. It is true there are signs that some of those who either have been given, or have assumed leadership of this movement are trying to make the unions run before they have learned to walk; there is too, evidence of behind-the-scenes conflict among rival organizations to seize the powers invested in the unions partly for political ends. But these are not unusual symptoms in embryonic trade unionism, and to condemn the movement in Hongkong because of apparent or suspected defects would be unreasonable. Chinese labour, because of its inherent individualism, is not easy to organize, and it has to be recognized that trade unionism in China is practically a revolutionary movement, as it was in England in the 18th century. This alone provokes suspicion, which gives way to fear with the public belief that the unions are being dominated by political extremists.

Men, Women And Children Cut To Pieces

(By JAMES MICHAELS)

New Delhi, Sept. 8.—Bearded Sikhs, slashing with three-foot swords, pulled Moslem men, women and children off the Lahore train at the main Delhi station today and cut them to pieces.

Hindu troops and police stood by without interfering.

I counted at least 50 Moslem bodies cut up like so much dogmeat, piled on baggage handcars or lying in rail compartments or stretched across the tracks.

Flies swarmed down on the undried blood.

This morning's newspapers were black with headlines that the Indian Cabinet in this capital city was determined to stop the riots.

On the tracks inside the station lay the body of a 12-year-old Moslem boy, his head gone. Next to him was an old man, gasping his last through a ripped-open throat. As I appealed for help for him, a tall Sikh came up, stared at the suffering man, spat and turned away.

Within a third-class compartment lay an aged Moslem crouched over a bundle of possessions. His own body, half-dressed in his own blood, sprawled on the floor. Her fingers and thumb were missing, cut off when she had sought to ward off the sharp-bladed, flashing Sikh sword which had felled her and cut her arm to the bone. A third occupant in the compartment had his nose cut off, the lower half of the jaw cut away and the bone protruding.

SWORDS CONFISCATED

A Moslem "gray-beard, skull split open by a Sikh sword but still alive, was about to be slung by a Hindu policeman on a heap of corpses when he extricated at the last moment by a British officer passing by.

Order was restored to the station finally by the arrival of a company of Gurkhas under a British lieutenant-colonel, who supervised the removal of bodies and confiscated swords from early Sikhs while Indian troops and police stood by idly watching. A venerable Sikh priest, dressed in blue robes and carrying a spiked shield, resisted the British officer who sought to seize his curved sword, but gave up when a Gurkha tightened his grip on his bayoneted rifle and moved in. Each seized sword was examined carefully for bloodstains, but none were discovered. Under the new emergency rules, no officers were ordered the shooting of anyone on whose sword he found incriminating stains.

Outside Delhi other violence was reported. A communique issued by the emergency Cabinet committee told of an attack on a refugee column at the Amritsar border, in which escorting troops killed four attackers.

Tension also continued high at Simla, where a train from East Punjab was attacked near Sirhind Bhatinda, troops killing five attackers while eight people aboard the train were wounded.

Despite military patrols, mobs were forming at Gurugram, ten miles from Delhi and the scene of recent trouble.—United Press.

KARACHI PANIC

Karachi, Sept. 8.—Between 30 and 40 Moslem refugees from East Punjab burst into Karachi railway station tonight and killed 12 persons, including one Sikh, touching off a wave of panic in the Pakistan capital.

Non-Moslems were reportedly leaving the city at the rate of 200 daily by any means possible.—United Press.

RIOTERS FOUGHT

New Delhi, Sept. 8.—Fresh clashes broke out within three miles of the centre of Delhi today, and Indian troops, led by British officers, as well as police, engaged the rioters.

Sikhs and Hindus fought Moslems with their guns, bombs, rifles and shot-guns.

Unofficial figures gave today's dead as 300 to 400. Hysterical civilians, Hindus and Moslems, classified as refugees, were being sheltered out of the Old City, where fighting was going on under heavy military escort.

A British officer said that he believed that the opposing communities were fairly evenly matched in arms.

Many of the rioters were rounded up, but large groups escaped. Dr. Joshi, one of India's foremost surgeons, was shot by a mob which had collected outside his home.

A group of Sikhs at the New Delhi station hauled many of the Moslems from stationary trains and killed them on the platforms with swords.

They slashed off women's hands at the wrist.

New Delhi itself was comparatively quiet with intense patrol activity by troops and police.

"SHOOT TO KILL"

Meanwhile, Delhi Province was officially declared to be a "dangerously disturbed area" and instructions were issued to the police and the armed forces that "when you shoot at lawbreakers, you shoot to kill and not merely to disable."

During periods of emergency, the authorities are empowered to arrest persons without warrant, keep them in detention, restrict their movements and requisition vehicles and animals.

The local authorities are also given powers of control over essential commodities, newspapers and the dissemination of news.

Coastal Defences Put On Alert For Air Raiders

London, Sept. 8.—The Air Ministry disclosed today that it threw wartime procedure into operation when it received word that an attempt might be made to bomb London on Friday.

The Royal Observer Corps and radar stations were put on the alert and night fighting planes went up with machine guns and cannon loaded. All Friday night, every plane crossing the South-east coast was intercepted by night fighters and identified.

The Air Ministry said whether the planes would have fired on an unknown plane would have "depended on the circumstances."

It was learned tonight that Scotland Yard had informed the Air Ministry five days ago that Sternists intended to fly over London in privately-owned planes and drop leaflets. The Yard in turn had been holding consultations with the French and Belgian police for many weeks on the activities of Jewish terrorists.—United Press.

45,000 Miners Now On Strike

SYMPATHY WALKOUTS SPREADING

London, Sept. 8.—New support for the striking Grimethorpe miners came late today when thousands of workers in Yorkshire pits, who had stayed on the job during the past two weeks, joined the sympathy walk-out, boosting the number of men involved to upwards of 45,000.

Reports of the new walkouts came only a few hours after it had appeared that the Government was succeeding in its latest bid to send the men back to the pits and relieve the growing strain on the economy. At noon, the number of strikers had dwindled to less than 25,000, but when afternoon shifts failed to report at several previously unaffected pits, the earlier optimism of the Government and Union officials faded before the news that 20 pits were completely closed and 10 others partially affected.

The continued strike, with the resultant 50 per cent slash in gas supplies, was beginning to take toll of British industries. Some 3,000 industrial consumers and 100,000 domestic consumers were immediately affected by the gas slash and shortage of coal had led to the banking of 50 furnaces in the heavily industrialized Sheffield area, where loss of steel was estimated at 15,000 tons per day. Officials warned that thousands of steel and cutlery workers might be laid off any moment. In the textile area of Manchester, hundreds of mills also were down in the last few days of reserve coal stocks and similar reports were heard from other big industrial areas.

The Minister of Fuel, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, met again today with members of the National Coal Board and later with mine union officials. No statements were issued and reports circulating in London tonight that Mr. Shinwell was considering legal action against the strikers were officially denied.

A special executive meeting of the mine workers' unions is scheduled for Wednesday to consider decisions arrived at this afternoon by the Yorkshire area Council of the Union—United Press.

MINERS DENOUNCED
London, Sept. 8.—Mr. Arthur Horner, the Communist Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, tonight warned that a new coal crisis, such as Britain suffered last year, could bring the downfall of the Labour Government.

At a press conference, he denounced the Grimethorpe miners

who had decided yesterday to continue their strike and thus gave the impetus to the tie-up of the South Yorkshire mines which, by tonight, involved 43,000 men and 44 pits.

Recalling that the miners' union had promised the Government and the National Coal Board, which administers the State-owned mines, that they could guarantee the same amount of coal with a five-day week as had been produced in a normal working week, he declared: "If we cannot do that, in effect we have dishonoured the agreement we entered into."

"There is no possibility of a tactical retreat here.

"If there is a retreat, it is a retreat from the promised made to the Government to obtain a five-day week."

"That means putting in jeopardy the five-day week, and that we cannot tolerate."

"If there is another coal crisis such as last winter, it can bring down the Government. It is not even the fate of the Government which is involved, it is the fate of the country."

Referring to yesterday's narrow margin in the Grimethorpe vote, Mr. Horner said that less than 100 men were holding Yorkshire and the rest of the miners' union in Britain, to ransom, and the attitude of the Yorkshire miners was wrecking the whole policy of the reforms to which the union had set itself.—Reuter.

FEWER DISPUTES
London, Sept. 8.—Britain had fewer industrial disputes involving stoppages of work this year than last year, but more working days were lost, the Ministry of Labour Gazette reported today.

During the first seven months of the year, 1,000 disputes began, compared with 1,354 in the corresponding period of 1946. The aggregate number of working days lost was 1,485,000 against 330,000 last year.

The coal mining industry topped the list for strikes—680 stoppages up to the end of July this year, with 349,000 working days lost, against 823 with 200,000 days lost last year.

Wages in the principal industries and services including agriculture were 67 to 68 per cent above the prewar level as compared with 64 to 67 per cent last June and 63 to 64 per cent in July, 1946.—Reuter.

Fateful British Cabinet Meeting Today

London, Sept. 8.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, returned from his holiday today to preside over tomorrow's first full meeting of the Cabinet since Parliament adjourned for the summer recess early in August.

The Cabinet are facing four big problems. They have to:

1. Consider new measures to end Britain's biggest postwar coal stoppage now that 35,000 miners, a quarter of Yorkshire's mining labour force, have decided to continue the strike which has cost Britain 350,000 tons of coal and has severely hit the nation's vital textile, engineering and steel industries.

The strike, which at its peak last week involved nearly 70,000 men and 64 pits, now enters its fifth week.

2. Approve the "Cripps Plan" to stimulate British exports by 40 per cent during the next months, which Sir Stafford will present to both sides of industry in a London conference on Friday.

3. Decide on Britain's Palestine policy at the United Nations General Assembly, opening in New York on September 10.

4. Examine the proposals which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, will put before Mr.

John Snyder, head of the United States Treasury, due in London today, to ease Britain's dollar shortage.

Later in the week, there will be meetings of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Representatives of the British Commonwealth nations who are due in London for these meetings, will also discuss common Empire plans to meet the dollar shortage.

Interrupting their summer holiday, the House of Lords will meet tomorrow to discuss matters arising from its economic crisis.

When the House of Commons adjourns until October 20, the Peers decided to meet periodically during that period to keep watch on any orders issued by the Government.

"Tomorrow's Cabinet meeting will be the first full-dress Government assembly since the economic crisis broke with force upon England some weeks ago and will possibly be the most fateful, since Labour assumed power."

The Prime Minister was reported to have plunged into work after an all-day journey from Wales.

FREDDIE MILLS RETAINS EUROPEAN BOXING TITLE

Football & Cricket Results

London, Sept. 8.—Freddie Mills, British and Empire cruiser-weight champion, made a successful start on the road back to another crack at the world title when he battered Pol Guffaux, Belgian champion, into submission in the fifth round of their scheduled 15 round European cruiserweight championship fight at the Harringay Arena tonight. Guffaux retired after taking six counts in that round.

Mills looked slier than he had done for a long time and forced the issue in the first round, but was out of distance with his left swings. The Belgian kept drawing away, but countered strongly with his right when he found Mills' open, but the round went to Mills for his more forceful tactics.

The Briton scored with good hits early in the second round, but used up a good deal of energy in chasing the Belgian across the ring.

Guffaux staggered Mills with a stiff right blow to the jaw, but Mills kept coming in. The Briton then attempted a decisive blow, but his judgment was faulty and he subsequently left himself open for the Belgian's counter-blow.

MILLS ON TOP

Mills kept pressing in the third round and landed body blows, which made his opponent back away. Blood was now streaming from a cut under Guffaux's left eye and Mills was on top. He also caught the Belgian with three fierce right hooks to the jaw at the outset of the fourth round and once sent Guffaux to the floor for the count of five.

Mills followed up his advantage and working Guffaux into a corner landed another right which put the Belgian down for the count of eight. Guffaux got up, backed away with Mills in full cry and was put down for another count of eight with a left hook to the body. Another left to the body dropped the Belgian for a further count of eight, and a moment later he was down again from a similar punch, just managing to beat the count.

Guffaux was now in a bad shape and Mills rushed him across the ring, punishing him with two hands until the Belgian sank down to the canvas. He staggered up at eight and walked across to Mills and raised his right glove in submission.

It was Mills' first fight since he was knocked out by the coloured American, Lloyd Marshall, last June. Tonight's victory was slow in materializing, but the Briton, looking remarkably fit, tackled his job in a purposeful fashion.—Reuter.

OTHER RESULTS
Harringay, Sept. 8.—Stan Rowan of Liverpool today technically knocked out the former world flyweight champion, Jackie Paterson of Glasgow, in a scheduled eighth round bout contest.

Paterson was knocked out in the second round technically. Rowan staggered Paterson to the canvas six times before the referee halted the fight.—United Press.

Ernie Roderick, 33 year old British welterweight champion, successfully defended his title, winning a 10-round decision over Gwyn Williams of Wales, on Monday.—Associated Press.

VILLA WIN WITH EASE

London, Sept. 8.—The following are the football results of games played tonight:

FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa	3	Everton	0
Blackpool	1	Blackburn	0
Burnley	0	Manchester U.	0
Sheff. U.	3	Liverpool	0
Stoke City	2	Derby N. E.	1

SECOND DIVISION

Cardiff City	3	Southampton	2
Leicester C.	3	Luton Town	2
Millwall	0	Chesham	2
West Ham U.	1	Tottenham	1

THIRD DIVISION, SOUTHERN

Bristol Rovers	1	Crystal Palace	1
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THIRD DIVISION, NORTHERN

Manchester	2	Carlisle	0
Southport	2	Doncaster	3
Stockport C.	0	Wrexham	1

Compton Needs 35 Runs

London, Sept. 8.—Denis Compton, England-Middlesex batsman, who scored 87 not out when the South of England were dismissed for 109 by Sir Pelham Warner's team at Hastings today, now requires 35 runs to beat the Kent season's aggregate of 3,518 set up by Tom Hayward.

Compton might have beaten the record if he could have found a partner to stay with him. He has a possible of three more innings to play.

The close of play scores today were:

At Scarborough: North 397, South of England 361 for three (Fishlock 120). Donnelly 100 not out, Wyatt 61 not out.

At Hastings: Sir Pelham Warner's XI 306 and 184 (Robertson 65, Goddard 55 for 53). South of England 109 and D. Compton 87 not out. Roderick 54 for 73.

At Kingston-on-Thames: Middlesex and Essex 437 for 9 declared and 261 for five (Vigar 53, Ray Smith 50 not out). Surrey and Kent 272 (Fletcher 93, Squires 51, Barling 72).—Reuter.

LEGER CALL-OVER

London, Sept. 8.—The call-over on the St. Leger at the Victoria Club today was:

9 to 4 Migoll taken and offered.
7 to 2 Pearl River taken and offered.
9 to 2 Arbar offered, 5 to 1 taken.
13 to 2 Sanyalino taken and offered.
20 to 1 Merry Quip offered, 25 to 1 Bow and Arrow and Tite Street, 40 to 1 Whiteaway, 50 to 1 Compressor and Chitropudist taken and offered.
66 to 1 Mighty Maharratta and Blur Coral offered, 100 to 1 any other offered.

Special place betting: 4 to 1 Migoll, 4 to 1 Pearl River, 5 to 1 Compressor and Chitropudist taken and offered, 66 to 1 Bow and Arrow and Tite Street, 40 to 1 Whiteaway, 50 to 1 Compressor and Chitropudist taken and offered.

There was a slight tightening up of odds offered against the leading St. Leger candidates at the call-over, when the best-backed candidate was Bow and Arrow, supported to win for £15,000 at 25 to 1. Mr. J. V. Rank's other colt, Merry Quip, did not elicit a single bet.—Reuter.

RUGBY RESULTS

London, Sept. 8.—The following are rugby football results of games played tonight:

Rugby Union: Torquay Athletic 0, Llanelli 14.
County: match, Somerset 0, Gloucestershire 14.—Reuter.

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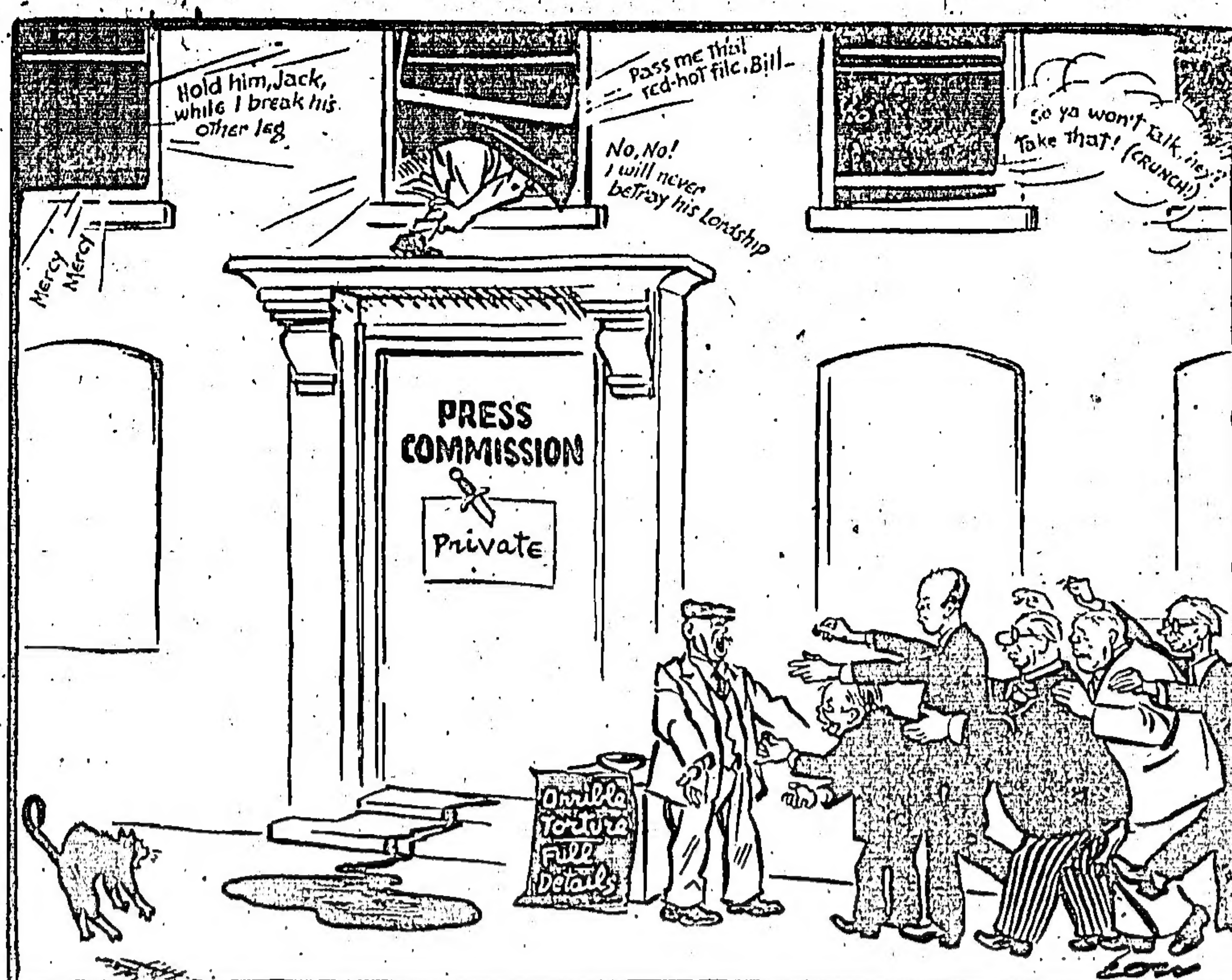
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OPENING DATE**"I TELL YER THE PAPERS AREN'T UP YET"**

The Facts About PEP

THE green-bound PEP Report on the Press is probably the most famous and certainly the most-quoted book that has been published in Britain by an independent research organisation within the past ten years.

Last October it was highly praised by members of all parties during the Commons debate on the Press inquiry. The Royal Commission on the Press now pays its authors the still higher compliment of asking their advice on how to set about their investigation.

Yet although this report is widely known and respected its authorship is still a close secret, not even the Commission will be allowed to meet the full team that wrote the report some nine years ago. Only the present director of PEP and one colleague are attending the secret session of the Commission in Langham-place.

PEP (Political and Economic Planning) to give its full name declares that it is more interested in facts than fame. But the public should know more about this influential but little known organisation.

PEP are the initials of a society called Political and Economic Planning. It is one of the most influential societies in Britain. When the Royal Commission on the Press met in private, the director of PEP was present; for PEP has been asked to advise the Commission.

Here are the facts about PEP, and the personalities who control it, written by CHARLES WINTOUR.

The group will include Civil Servants from the Government departments concerned, employers and unionists directly engaged on the work, economists to give the theoretical answer, and perhaps an intelligent layman to represent the consumer. With the help of a research secretary, the group then sets to work in the spare time of its members, who often work over lunch.

The membership of each group is kept a close secret. Consequently Civil Servants are not bound by official policy, unionists are freed from their chains and the employers have nothing to "sell." Politics are eschewed, whatever the private opinions of members.

This system has been conspicuously successful. Through the healthy controversy of group discussion the more doctrinaire planners learn many home truths. And the ensuing report enlightens the public and influences legislators.

FOUNDED in 1931 by the confluence of various public men who were alarmed at the desperate economic plight of their country, PEP set out, as an all-party, non-profit-making group, to undertake factual research of a practical kind. Chief aim was to discover the facts behind current problems. But, if practical conclusions arose from these facts, PEP was determined to face them.

This credo has remained unaltered. "Facts are apt to speak for themselves, if we find them out, all of them, and weigh them up objectively and honestly," says PEP's current leader.

But in these days of State monopolies, industrial cartels and giant unions the facts are not so easy to come by. PEP surmounts this hurdle by forming private working parties to study the problems of the day. After a synopsis of work has been prepared, a group of ten to 15 experts is summoned from the panel of 200 voluntary working members to consider a specific subject.

PEP covers a wide field of study. Its most recent publication was a report on Britain and World Trade, which hit the headlines with its statement that the Government's target of a 75 percent increase over pre-war levels in exports was about 25 percent too low.

A report on fuel and power is in the press; and another report on the population problem is nearly ready for the printers.

All these reports will, of course, be issued anonymously. But it is possible to shed a little light on the shadowy figures who run PEP. In a large office at Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, sits the Director, young, ginger-haired R. J. Goodman, ex-Naval Intelligence officer, trained in the London School of Economics. But he admits that until a short time ago the title of his office was Secretary; he still does not know why it has been changed. Real control is vested in a council of 13, whose chairman is Leonard Elmhirst, trustee of the progressive school at Dartington Hall and hus-

band of wealthy Mrs. Dorothy Whitney Straight. By his marriage Mr Elmhirst links PEP with the American weekly New Republic, which is published by his step-son, crusading Michael Straight, and edited by Henry Wallace.

His colleagues include Lord Simon of Wythenshawe, who recently resigned from the Royal Commission on the Press to take up the chairmanship of the BBC board of governors; Mr Lawrence Neal, formerly a high-ranking official in the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, now vice-chairman of the New Town Development Corporation for Crawley and managing director of Daniel Neal, Ltd.; Sir Arthur Salter, independent MP for Oxford University; Mr Israel Sieff, vice-chairman and assistant managing director of Marks and Spencer; and Sir George Schuster, who heads the Working Party on the Cotton Industry.

Dr Julian Huxley, the Secretary-General of UNESCO, is also listed as a councillor, but is not expected to take a very active part in PEP's affairs.

Two ex-secretaries of PEP graduated to the council. They are Kenneth Lindsay, MP, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, and Max Nicholson, now head of Mr Herbert Morrison's economic secretariat.

YET even this imposing array of talent has recently been experiencing some difficulty in balancing PEP's accounts. The annual budget calls for an expenditure of £18,000, of which £8,000 goes on salaries and wages for the 12 full-time research workers and their small clerical staff.

Subscriptions and donations provide the principal source of funds. Three thousand subscribers pay £2 a year and receive a copy of the three weekly broadsheets, but larger donations are encouraged. Unhappily for PEP the gap between

FRANCO STAYS IN POWER

This is the first of three articles on Spain today by FRANK BREESE, United Press Staff Correspondent.

THE stifling Madrid heat has sent the Spanish government to the cool retreats of northern Spain after the most important political period since the Spanish Republic.

The summer capital has been established in San Sebastian, delightful beach resort on the Cantabrian Sea, in the heart of the Basque country. According to the present outlook, the government is not expected to engage in any important business until late in the summer or early autumn.

Before breaking up for the season, the following developments had taken place in the past four months.

FIVE DEVELOPMENTS

1. Spain was converted from a military dictatorship into a kingdom, on paper.
2. Generalissimo Francisco Franco was confirmed as Chief of State by the people in a referendum characterised by a ban on opposition.
3. Franco stated on three occasions in two and a half months that he intends to stay on as Chief of State until he dies.
4. Franco has consolidated his own personal position so that it is firmer than at any other time.

expenditure and steady income is proving difficult to bridge. This year's deficit was recently estimated at £5,000. Like other planners PEP has still to learn that their coat must be cut according to their cloth.

Undeterred, PEP decided to add "Active Democracy" to their list of research projects. It wants to discover how the "oxygen" can be put back into the democratic institutions of the country, into Parliament, the local authorities and the unions.

The Director seems a little nervous of this venture. He may fear that the fact of PEP have left the field of hard facts for the tempting orchards of abstract political theory.

HE should reassure himself. PEP, itself an example of Active Democracy, has already learnt much, and taught much, through the free and informed discussion of its members. These expert fact-finders will perform a useful service to the country if they shed light on the decay of British liberties at the hands of the doctrinaires.

If PEP follows the facts and weaves them up "objectively and honestly," it may discover that what is needed is not more planning, but less.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

A YOUNG laundryman who attended the recent Laundry Congress at Peebles was surprised to find that leading laundrymen, off duty, are much like any other kind of men.

He expected them to examine each other's shirts, and to pass remarks on collars and socks. "That's a nice bit of washing, Mr Lennox." It is the laundresses who talk shop. Laundries were, of course, invented in China four thousand years ago, as was recently revealed in the Laundry Recorder. The reason why the Chinese wore stiff shirts during the Hsawang dynasty was because of the starch-deposits discovered in 1984 B.C. in the vicinity of Shrinking. (See Caroline Allsopp's "Ironing Through the Ages.")

Beauty of Bankside

IF it's beauty you want in your power-stations, be reassured. From the enthusiasm of certain apologists I gather that the Bankside building will be able to hold its own with all sort of other buildings. It will be rectangular in plan, like Valladolid Cathedral and the Pillar at Saragossa. Like Burgos, it will have a high octagonal tower, and the great west doorway will be surmounted by a gabled pavilion, in the mode of Antwerp Town Hall. A triple tower

The Abernanner dispute

ARCHDRUID MORGAN THE LAUNDRY, in a letter to the Laundry Recorder, claims that the passage quoted by Evans the Liar from the Llyfr Gruffydd of Tysilio is a fifteenth century interpolation, and that pen-pushing with the nose "is no more barle or traditional than pushing a damson with the ear." Llanegryn, according to Morgan, was a flourishing city when Abernanner was a collection of mud huts.

The headmistress of the famous co-educational establishment at Bettws-y-Coed says that pen-pushing with the nose is a post-Reformation debasement of the old custom of holding down a pen with the nose during high winds.

Cow stuck in dredger bucket

Every known bird flocked on to her window-sill in the early morning. (Morning paper.) The ostriches were well to the fore. A triple tower

NANCY Night Shift

WATCHING A THREE-RING CIRCUS IS TOUGH WORK

MY NECK HURTS FROM TURNING IT SO MUCH

OH-H-- MY POOR NECK

ZZZ ZZ

THREE RING DREAM

By Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired
and Restless

Ask For

**ELLIOTTS
TONIC**

On Sale at All Dispensaries



Women

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds

Three lipstick, new accents in colour, bangs! All these add up to Star Shine!

STAR SHINE!

Max Factor, famous beauty adviser to the stars, says, shine up your Glamour with three lipsticks, not just one! And how right he is!

Accents! Janis Paige, star of Warner Bros. "Cheyenne", wears red alligator pumps with platform soles, studded with gold nailheads. She carries a bag to match.

Angela Green, soon to be seen in Warner's "Stillborn Road", wears her initials on her gloves and, with a beige outfit she wears green gloves and pumps and carries a green bag.

A clever Hollywood item in a purse-belt, made of black calf, with a purse attached, trimmed with gold nailheads. The purse is large enough to hold makeup and money. What more could you want?

And from Texas comes the ragging fad of small chiffon handkerchiefs knotted close about the throat worn with suits. A film star bought twelve of these handkerchiefs for wear with her new outfits.

And this year's advice is—Don't discard last year's suit. Accessorize it!

More Beauty News! Bangs are coming back into fashion again and with quite a bang! The stars are rapidly adopting this new fashion and most of the glamorous actresses are wearing them for daytime, evening and for sports.

Mimi Makey
by GABRIELLE



Try the new idea in brushes. The brushes are all around the brush. So, give your hair a "rolling brushing" and watch the way that your wave deepens and the way that your hair shines!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"What kind of a job do you want on your lawn, Mrs. Jones—the plain old '75-cent trim or the big super-special for a dollar?"

TAIWAN'S POSSIBILITIES AS SUMMER RESORT

Taiwan, so recently reunited to its mother country, promises to join the company of Tsingtao, Mokanshan and Kunming as one of China's resort spots, writes Layle Siebert in the Shanghai Evening Post.

More and more tourists are coming over from the mainland by ship or the easy three-hour plane trip for a week of rest and sightseeing. The travel services are happy to be able to pull out of their sleeves the suggestion of: "Why not Formosa?" to the pleasure-bent vacationist who can't find a place elsewhere.

And by and large they have not been disappointed in Formosa, though unless more facilities are created future travellers may be disappointed.

The usual trip is for one week. If the tourist comes in by plane he lands in Taipei, the capital. If by ship, he is whisked from the port at Keelung to Taipei over a good motor road. He may be housed in the Taipei Guest House, operated by the China Travel Service, if he is lucky enough to get a room. Otherwise, he may go "up the hill" to one of the sulphur springs hotels or to one in town. After a day or two, spent in getting transportation to the beautiful beach of Tam Shui, on the Pacific Ocean, he starts out on the well trodden road to the Sun Moon Lake.

Beautiful Lake

The trip is a long and hard one, taking an entire day, half by rail and half by bus or station wagon. But at the charming Japanese-style hotel, in a completely unspoiled non-commercial atmosphere, he feels amply rewarded. After a turn in an ancient motor launch around the lake, set within a clump of tree-covered mountains, and a visit to the "savage village" across the lake, he must leave a day later to complete the tight itinerary and reverse his travels back to Taipei. Already the lake hotel is overburdened and the management harassed by carloads of unheralded visitors.

Back in Taipei the visitor finds he has only a day or two more to browse around the city, buy some

of the fine woven straw and rest from his journey before he is on his way home burdened with fruit and souvenirs.

Individuality

Visitors to Taiwan are apt to be heard comparing this green island to Florida, Puerto Rico, Mexico or whatever other semi-tropical place they have seen in the movies or visited. But, Taiwan has an individual complex of characteristics that may be traced to its series of colonisers, conquerors and emigrants. Though now a part of China, it has only been so for two years in recent times and clearly shows cultural and economic effects of the 50 years of Japanese occupation. During the early colonising days, the island was held by the Portuguese and Dutch, whose racial traits still show up here and there.

The people called Taiwanese are descendants of the inhabitants of Fukien and Kwangtung who arrived many years ago. The local language is still either Amoy dialect or Cantonese, though many young people speak Japanese, learned from their former conquerors. Aborigines who live away from the coast and urban centres have their own tongue. Standard Mandarin is being taught to the employees of Chinese establishments and in the schools and will undoubtedly become the common language between Taiwan and the mainland.

Progress

Visitors cannot help but observe the obvious developments introduced by the Japanese. In taking over the island, the Chinese Government inherited such physical improvements as an electrification system unusual in the Far East, surprisingly good roads, a functional railway system and industrial plant.

With the end of the war and reversion of Taiwan to China, the economic chain has been broken and a difficult readjustment began. Accustomed to a somewhat higher standard of living, the Taiwanese, though keeping their own currency, suffer with inflation and unemployment with many of the establishments not going full force and others still closed.

The tourist easily finds signs of American bombing at the port city of Keelung and in the centre of Taipei itself, still unrepaired. Anti-foreign and anti-American feeling is rare, except in cases of persons who suffered directly from bombing raids. When a crew of the American Army Air Forces arrived not so long ago, they were visited by some leading Taiwanese who inquired when the rest were coming and refused to believe that an American army force was not on its way to take over.

Cultural Imprints

Particularly impressive to foreign visitors are the cultural imprints of Japanese occupation. Although Taiwanese were barred from higher education and better government jobs, they have acquired many Japanese customs. Particularly in the cities does one see Japanese-style homes with a row of shoes at the door. Two-thirds of Taipei still sleeps on the floor. They bathe in Japanese baths and maintain a good standard of cleanliness. The skin diseases and open sores of the poor on the mainland are not as common.

Young women are more likely to wear simple two-piece western dresses than Chinese gowns. But, in the Chinese quarter of Taipei, there are ancient Chinese matriarchs in old style garments with a bracelet on either wrist. The interiors of these homes and those in the rural districts are in old Chinese style. And an unmistakable sign of the deep feeling towards China is the picture of Dr Sun Yat-sen hanging everywhere in restaurants and homes.



NEW FIELD FOR REFUGEE SCIENTIST

A new field for research is open to Dr Hellmuth Simons, 53-year-old German refugee scientist, who is resuming his quest for a possible new treatment for poliomyelitis at the University of Pennsylvania.

Ousted from the University of Dusseldorf by the Nazis, Dr. Simons escaped into France and, subsequently, Switzerland. He later conducted research in London, Paris, Moscow and Zurich.

FRANCO STAYS IN POWER

(Continued from Page 2)

through the World War and attendant crises. That kept the monarchists fairly quiet. The World War ended in 1945, and still nothing happened. The monarchists became restless and began agitating for the restoration. They became more active and more vocal and could get away with a lot of the left wing could not because they had been behind Franco. When the No. 1 candidate for the throne, Prince Don Juan, moved his informal court to Lisbon, the pressure for a change became heavy and constant.

Finally Franco proposed a solution. He suggested that Spain be denominated a kingdom. He would continue running the country as Chief of State. At the same time a king would be selected. This became the Law of Succession which was approved in the referendum of July 6.

Although popular monarchist sentiment opposed various provisions of the law, they were unable to mobilise their forces for a concerted stand against it. At present, the monarchists are divided into several groups. Some string along with Franco because they are against any change while the international situation is unsettled. Others are opposed in principle to Franco's continuance because it blocks the restoration. Then there are the different groups with their own candidates for the crown.

The consensus is that the monarchist cause has been brought to a standstill, at least for the time being, along with other elements that oppose Franco's regime.

(Another article by FRANK BREESE tomorrow)

FOOD FLOWN TO ESKIMOS

A switch in the migration route of caribou herds has left a tiny colony of Eskimos threatened with starvation in an isolated corner of Canada's northern territories.

But the natives' misfortune is being turned into a minor bonanza for the Canadian Resources Department, in announcing a flying relief expedition, also disclosed that the seven Eskimo families would be signed up for "baby bonuses" under the Government's Family Allowance Act which provides monthly payments for all children up to 16.

This windfall will be news to the tribesmen, for white men rarely visit their territory in the southwest segment of Keweenaw, just north of the Manitoba border on the shore of Lake Eustice.

More primitive than other Eskimo groups because of this isolation, the colony lives exclusively off caribou and fish, so when the migrating herds of caribou wandered off their customary path through the area this year, the Eskimos were left in destitution.

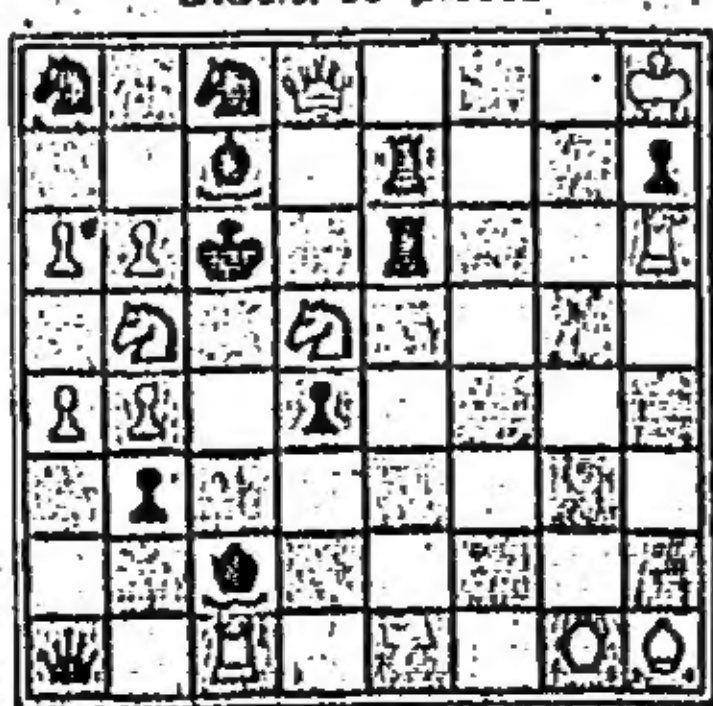
Word of the Eskimos' plight trickled out to the Government, and the Health and Resources Department collaborated in preparations to send relief in by air.—Associated Press.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Do glowworms have wings?
2. Between what two countries does Tibet lie?
3. At what battle in World War I did the phrase "They shall not pass" originate?
4. Name the largest mammal.
5. What are the principal ingredients of the air we breathe?
6. What is the family name of the present King of England?

CHESS PROBLEM

By F. GAMAGE
Black, 11 pieces

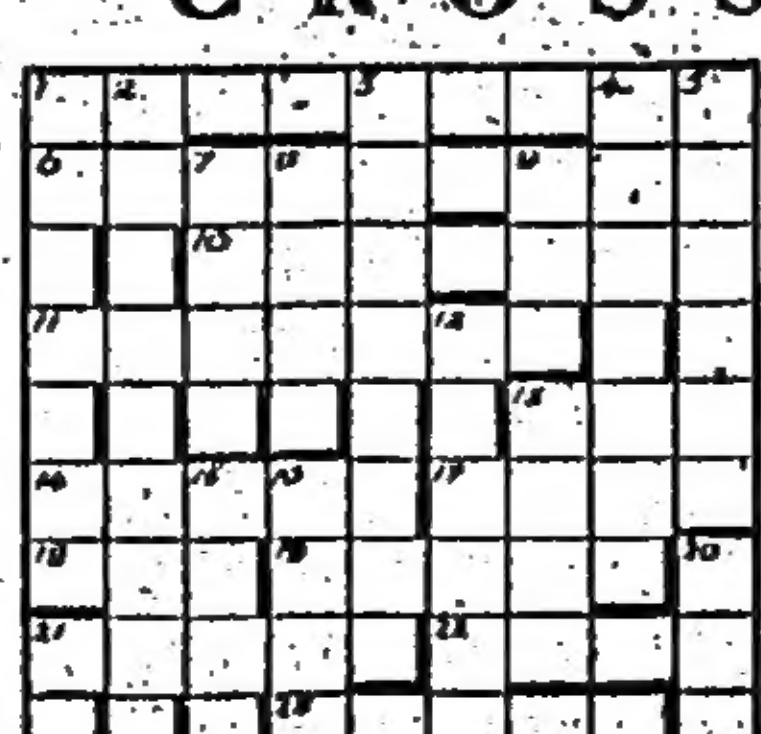


White, 12 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Kt-B3. and 2. Q. R. or Kt mates.

Rupert and the Jumping Fish—14



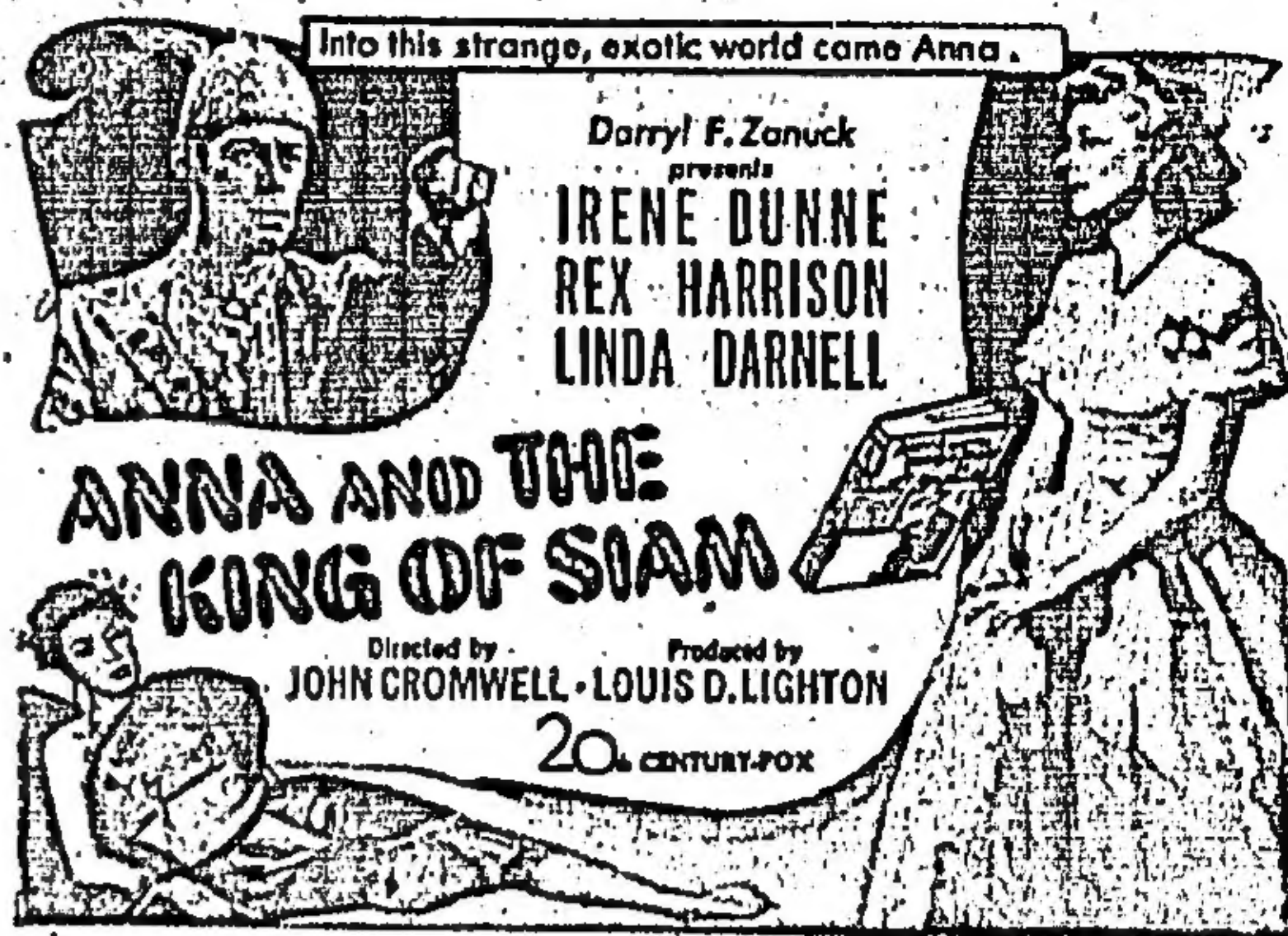
CROSSWORD



Across
1 and 6 Down From a story seen in the papers by (10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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